













**ARRIVALS.**  
June 22.—Mary W. American schooner, 120 tons, Captain Gould, from San Francisco April 15. Passengers—Captain, Mrs. Gould, Messrs. Hobbins, Howard, and 10 in the steerage. Captain, Agent.  
June 22.—William Denry (s), 100 tons, Captain R. Muller, from Auckland the 15th inst. Passengers—Mrs. Muller, Mr. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel and child, Mr. and Mrs. Blagrove, Miss Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and children, Messrs. Wright, Macky, Rennie, and Hart, Russell, and 14 in the steerage. William Lobdell, Agent.  
June 22.—Hellebrand (s), 400 tons, Captain Watts, from Melbourne the 15th inst. Passengers—Mrs. D. Smith, Miss Davidson, Miss Welch, Messrs. Widdowson, Underwood, McChalm, Charles, Offord, and 30 in the steerage. S. and M. S. P. Company, Agents.  
**DEPARTURES.**  
June 22.—Amaranth, for Newcastle.  
June 22.—Himalaya, for Singapore.  
June 22.—Eve Hill, for Singapore.  
June 22.—Margaret, for Otago.  
June 22.—Rebecca, for Melbourne.  
June 22.—Charlotte, for San Francisco.  
June 22.—Favourite, for San Francisco.  
June 22.—Diana, for San Francisco.  
June 22.—Ocean Queen, for Otago.  
**PROPOSED DEPARTURES.**  
June 23.—Glasgow, for Akaroa; Pussycat, for Hobart Town; Elizabeth, for Warramunga; Europa, for Manila; Alex, for South Sea; Rhoda, for Singapore; Shamrock, for Port Moresby; Wonga Wonga (s), for Melbourne.  
**COASTERS INWARDS.**  
June 23.—Rita, from Morpeth, with 40 tons coal, 25 tons sugar, 5 tons hay; Rita, from Morpeth, with 40 tons coal, 25 tons sugar, 5 tons hay; Rita, from Morpeth, with 40 tons coal, 25 tons sugar, 5 tons hay.  
**COASTERS OUTWARDS.**  
June 23.—Rita, for Morpeth; Rita, for Morpeth; Rita, for Morpeth.  
**IMPORTS.**  
June 22.—Mary W. (s), from San Francisco: 130 tons potatoes, 200 bags potatoes, 40 bags onions, 60 boxes candles, 60 boxes tea.  
**SHIPPING MAILS.**  
June 22.—Mary W. (s), for San Francisco: 130 tons potatoes, 200 bags potatoes, 40 bags onions, 60 boxes candles, 60 boxes tea.  
**NEW ZEALAND.**  
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the shortest passage ever made to New Zealand; the run out being accomplished in 84 days from the Downs. The Rock City sailed from the Downs on the 10th, crossed the Tropic of Cancer on the 12th, and arrived at Auckland on the 22nd. The ship was loaded with 100 tons of wool, 100 tons of sugar, 100 tons of flour, 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of coffee, 100 tons of tea, 100 tons of oil, 100 tons of wine, 100 tons of spirits, 100 tons of fruit, 100 tons of vegetables, 100 tons of other goods. The ship was commanded by Captain Thompson, and was crewed by 100 men. The ship was built by the Rock City Shipbuilding Co., and was the first of a new class of ships built for the New Zealand Company. The ship was built at a cost of £10,000, and was the first of a new class of ships built for the New Zealand Company. The ship was built at a cost of £10,000, and was the first of a new class of ships built for the New Zealand Company.

will lead to a new distribution of political power. It is a matter of capital concern with honourable gentlemen, who have not yet made up their minds that they should keep their own counsel. Thus, whatever may be the merits of the schemes and measures, the ichneumon prophecies of the House will destroy them before incubation shall be perfected. We suppose that the falling of the ceiling was a welcome donation from above to the honorable leader of the House, which has shown itself so unwilling to be led.

There is one Bill not absolutely strangled before the eyes of its parent, but devoted to the infernal dogs by ballot. It certainly must excite some little commiseration. The Health of Towns Bill was worthy of a better fate; not but there are some difficulties in constructing any system which will satisfy the selfishness and indolence of the colony; and there is some risk in adopting a measure at this crisis which will impose taxes upon a constituency. But of one thing we may remind our readers, that there is no country in the world possessing wealth like our own that displays so little public spirit, and which has tolerated a view of the true duties of a general government. For our part, we promise our most strenuous efforts to secure to the people the power to improve their local organization, and to advance the comfort of their towns. When that is done they can justly place themselves whether they live in mud and dirt, and filth and pestilence, or attend to what every other free people think an obligation—to provide by self-imposed burdens for enjoyments which belong only to themselves.

The delay of public business for any considerable time would be inconvenient. It may be a question whether one of the theatres might not be opened for the accommodation of hon. gentlemen; "the world's a stage," and we are "merely players." To remove from one building to another is only another mode of "shifting the scenes."

It was said by NAPOLEON the First that political economists would destroy an empire of granite. He thought that the effort to reduce the Government of men to a system of specification, tender, and contract, at no distant period would leave a country a desert.

The war has shown the reverse of this system. No preparation has been made—no accidents foreseen—and England is awakened to the danger of an army she lately boasted, and of a constitution not long ago the pride of the world.

"The decline and fall of the British Empire" has been already projected. It has been calculated that it will "become ripe for history within a decade at most!" Immortality awaits the pen that shall trace the ascending and descending scale, and mark the epoch of the British Empire, when it shall be said, "Troy was here."

England has, doubtless, been caught in a storm, and her condition is dangerous; but she will show the world that her blood is still warm, and that, if she has fallen into error, she knows how to repair them. She reminds us of the champion described by the Mantuan bard, when forced into a conflict. A younger antagonist has gained a small advantage, but the smart will kindle all her ancient fire, and "blows will rain fast" on the luckless foe who has exulted in a momentary escape, and enjoyed the exclamations of her enemies.

Well, we do not believe England will be beaten, or that the "Decline and Fall" will be wanted within this century. Many changes must first transpire before her great work is done. There are persons who give their thoughts in the English language, who are always forward to endorse predictions made by her avowed rivals and enemies.

An American may wish his country to become great, but he sympathizes with that desire. All the faults of America are to English minds but the defects of Germany, sometimes laughed at, sometimes deplored, and now covered with bitterness. When we read a serious discussion in our own tongue actually hostile to our national existence—describing the triumph of barbarians in terms of hope, and gloating over the misfortunes of our glorious army, it seems like mockery and grimace. A parent could scarcely be more ashamed at the abuse of his ancestry by his son—a congregation could hardly be more amazed should the priest declare himself an atheist, and start off a glee—than an Englishman is in finding all these things written in fair English, and illustrated by forms of speech, drawn from the English, of men who loved their country, even to death.

And what would the world gain by the extinction of the power of England? This question can only be answered by looking back at what England has been to the world. She has proved better than the best, in points which have been deemed in her most vulnerable.

Compare her treatment of India with that of the Princes. Compare her conduct to Ireland with the memory of the present generation—for we are not concerned with Clive, or with the rule in Poland. Compare her African policy with the conquest of the French, and she will, in points deemed least defensible, appear a favourable contrast with her detractors. England has furnished her enemies with weapons. What other nation has permitted its archives to be explored, its agents to be publicly impeached, its policy to be sifted, its administration of subject lands, to be twisted and tortured every day in the year? When the foes of England throw insult on her name, they are able to do so because the magnanimous spirit of our laws enables them to suborn witnesses from her own children. Who will ever tell what the armies of France have suffered? Who will ever revive the miseries of the Russians. The very freedom of England, which is her glory, is turned by her censors to her dishonour.

The great improvements in law—the great discoveries in science, are British. No doubt in other lands the germ of great things may be traced, still the practical application has been English. But England has a greater claim to the reverence of nations. The first protest against slavery, which ever appeared on a national code, was of English origin—isolated philosophers and Christian priests have deprecated slavery. England first made man-stealing a crime. The hope of Africa is lodged in her keeping. The whole world is hostile to the rights of Africa, either openly or secretly; and if England fell, civilization would offer no shelter from the rapacity of masters to one-third of the human race. The republicans of both ancient and modern times raised slavery to the dignity of an institution: it is England only that has restored it to its place in the roll of wickedness. England within a few years has been the refuge of all nations. Kings, after calumniating her people, and predicting her destruction, have been glad to escape to her hospitable shores. The priests could not show themselves in

France, without risking the guillotine to the galleys. England gave them not only shelter but food. When the patriots of the continental revolutions fled from the dungeons of the Inquisition, and the rod of tyrants, England gave them rest. Kosciuszko does not now spare her rulers—owes to them his life, and England possesses his reproachful but stirring and useful eloquence, and that because she is free. And if civil liberty has been a precious example to the nations not less so has religious freedom. We know that some sects still complain of persecution and injustice—some because they desire equality, and others because they aspire to be supreme. But England is the only country of Europe where such complaints can be heard. Inappreciable is the blessing of religious liberty! When we read the bitter, and often most mistaken representation of religious opinions in some of our religious organs; when we see the spirit which breathes in some forms of profession, we admire beyond expression the glorious sanctuary of conscience afforded—and only by English law. Nor has England shown herself a grasping power. Napoleon, in the zenith of his glory, called her "The Leopard of the Sea," and talked of liberating the world from her fangs; but when a captive he poured out ridicule on her rulers for resigning all the fruits of victory, while Russia and Austria went away laden with spoil! What else England has gained for the last fifty years she has obtained by trade, and not by war. War has drained her wealth, and has flattered her, but she could appeal to her enemies against the imputations of rapacity which are sometimes given out by men who have lived on her bounty, or who survive by her clemency. What, then, would the world gain by the fall of England? Would Ireland be happier occupied by the army of Algiers? Would Turkey be more likely to rise under the fostering care of Russia? Would Italy become free under Austria? Would America be more likely to retain her political constitution when no break existed between the sovereignty of the people and autocracy of the Czar? Would Australia be more likely to thrive if England was blotted from the map of Europe? Great Britain is envied—it is the lot of greatness; but there are millions, beyond the seas which enclose her sacred shores, whose hearts are warm with sympathy and affection towards her race and name; and who look with scorn and contempt, mingled with sorrow, on the wretches who delight to predict her fall.

A CONTEMPORARY in the troubled region of Victoria in that colony of gigantic successes and equally gigantic failures has taken upon himself to draw a parallel between its Sir CHARLES and our Sir WILLIAM, and critically to contrast the opening speech of the one with a closing speech of the other. Our namesake of Melbourne is evidently hard to please in the matter of viceregal speeches. He demands great things from a Governor, and greater from a Governor-General. Little as he relishes Sir CHARLES's oratory, he is equally disposed to quarrel with Sir WILLIAM's statesmanship. He is "grievously disappointed" at the Address recently delivered to our Legislative Council. He expected to find in it, most hopeful of Journalists! "the expression of large views," "the indications of a consciousness that he (Sir WILLIAM DENISON) was assisting at the cradle of a great Empire, and had a statesmanlike conviction of the august prospects of his infant charge." The GOVERNOR-GENERAL has not given satisfaction in the nursery. The infant colony has to regret the want of his natural capacities. It whines and cries, and there is none to give it the lactical nourishment.

The Morning Herald of Melbourne has, it is clear, conceived a very high idea of a Governor. Nothing of a second-rate character will satisfy him. Taking poor Sir CHARLES as the lowest type of a colonial ruler, he is yet far from disposed to envy us the possession of a DENISON. He is one of those who wish for "principles." He would have the grand style of government. Not profiting by the lesson his own colony has learnt of a Governor who began his career by laying down some very pretty abstract axioms of government, the Herald misses in Sir WILLIAM DENISON precisely those grand generalities which have been the bane and the stumbling-block of Sir CHARLES HOTHAM. According to the Victorian notion of the duties of a colonial ruler, every legislative session is to bring forth a series of sublime and comprehensive measures; and every Governor who is not perpetually prepared to speak of organic laws and universal principles is a mere "administration" gentleman—"equal to undertake the clerks' in any one of the departments," but by no means of that heaven-born genius which alone is fit to rule a British colony.

We confess we have little sympathy with this theory of government, which to us appears not only absurd but dangerous. It is a theory that may very naturally emanate from a debating society, or from a political club in a Continental town; but the necessity for which does not exist among any people of English descent, and endowed with English privileges. We have long ago passed the stage when the discussion of original principles of government is either necessary or desirable. Every Englishman knows, almost by instinct, what good government should be, without being reminded of it perpetually by authority. The theory need no longer be taught to us, when we have acquired the practice; and though it may be necessary occasionally to repeat certain old maxims of government, which, like old clothes, requiring light and airing, and which may be in danger of being forgotten or neglected, yet there is no necessity for a colonial governor to be constantly treating the public to musty old theories of government, which, if new to him, are as old as the hills to the people.

The complaints, therefore, of our contemporary against Sir WILLIAM DENISON, for confining himself merely to matters of local administration, without dilating upon original principles, are idle and pointless. We do not think our GOVERNOR-GENERAL has, hitherto, shown any proof of sagacity so great as his confining himself, in his opening address, simply to business—without troubling the Council or the people with the fundamental axioms on which his acts may be based. We are far from asserting that the speech of the GOVERNOR was so perfect as to be without omissions, but we are certain that if one half of the measures he projects are carried out in their integrity, the colony will be a vast gainer.

As to the New Constitution—an allusion to which seems to be the chief omission complained of by our Melbourne contemporary, we are of opinion that the course adopted by his EXCELLENCY was, under the circumstances, the most prudent and becoming. We are puzzled to know, indeed, in what manner or on what

pretext any reference could be made to a measure which had passed out of the hands of the Colonial Legislature before Sir WILLIAM DENISON's accession to power, and on which he could not constitutionally pronounce any opinion. Nor is it necessary that the GOVERNOR-GENERAL should "allude to the existence of her MAJESTY and the Imperial Government," since their existence are matters of tolerable certainty, and are not likely to be forgotten by the people of the colony, even without being reminded of the facts by the head of the Executive. Still less does our "munificent patriotism" require to be trumpeted by our Governor, even though we have raised, by voluntary subscription, a sum twenty times greater for the widows and orphans of England than the great and wealthy colony of Victoria.

ENGLISH NEWS.  
By the Hillespost, Captain Watts, we have Melbourne papers to Tuesday, the 19th inst. By way of Adelaide, they had news to the 21st of March. But as we published in our issue of yesterday intelligence to the 22nd of that month, by the Asa Packer, there is, by this means, no further information. The following is the only extract which has not already appeared in our columns:—

THE POPE'S EMBASSY TO THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.  
ROME, 16th March. As elsewhere, everybody was thunderstruck by the unexpected intelligence of the Emperor Nicholas's death, which reached the ear of his Holiness, through the recently completed telegraphic line from Bologna to the capital, eighteen hours after the event. The Emperor Nicholas, who had been in the city for some time, had just been informed of the death of the Emperor Alexander, and was about to start for the frontiers, when the news of the Emperor's death reached him. The Emperor Nicholas, who had been in the city for some time, had just been informed of the death of the Emperor Alexander, and was about to start for the frontiers, when the news of the Emperor's death reached him.

"Opinion" of the "lynx-eyed lawyer" afforded. The City Council is extinguished by another "opinion." Sir William Denison begged to be permitted to spend the funds voted for that Council by the Provincial Council, and was refused by himself. The Provincial Council, who had been appointed to make room for the nominees of the House of Representatives, are being expelled under his Honor's direction. The Provincial Council, who had been appointed to make room for the nominees of the House of Representatives, are being expelled under his Honor's direction. The Provincial Council, who had been appointed to make room for the nominees of the House of Representatives, are being expelled under his Honor's direction.



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GURNEY BAGS - 50 lbs. at 10c. each.  
TURPENTINE - 25 gallons at 61c. per gallon.  
FLOOR - 1.00 bbls. crushed, 200 lbs (4-bbls). ditto, and 50 ditto  
ditto granulated, s'd in one lot, at a shade above 17c.  
Rio CORN - 30,000 lbs. at p t,  
RICE - 200 mm's China, at 7c.







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## SUPREME COURT 1

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**FRIDAY,**

### WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BROOKS, Mr. C. Kemp and Mr. R. S. Snow.

McVey and Murphy, for charges against Thompson and McVey, for drunkenness and sleeping in the open air, in the city streets, were each fined \$20, in default, 24 hours' imprisonment.

McVey, Curry, master of the Caernarvon appeared upon notice to answer the information of Mr. W. A. D'Angelo, Inspector of Water Police, for charges against him, for failing to watch on dock between the hours of sunset and sunrise on 19th instant. Defendant pleaded guilty, remarking that it was his first offence. He was fined £10, and £10, in default, 14 days, each, of court.

McVey, Curry, and Thompson appeared to 12 weeks imprisonment with hard labour, for desertion from the Washington ship on the 14th M. Y. Mr. Vancor appeared to prosecute. He was a water police constable at the shipping office, and a permit employer, and were then a good deal of trouble in getting the ship out of the dock, and he was not satisfied in stating that he belonged to the Grosvenor. It was not discovered on cross-examination, that he was an impostor and a fraud.

camar, belonging to the

**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY**

**MESSES. BURN, HASSELL, AND CO.—**At the Rooms, 11 o'clock. Harrow, Dog-carts, Panstons, Spring Cows.

**MESSES. MOORE.—**On the premises of Mr. Quin, King-street near Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock. Paints and Glaziers' Stock.

**MESSES. PURKES AND LAMBERT.—**At their Mart, at 1 o'clock. Jammed Chimney Glasses.

**MESSES. POWDEN AND THIRKIELD.—**At the City Market, 11 o'clock. Account Books, Lorgers, General Stationery.

**MR. C. ADRAIN.—**On the Premises, Erskine-street, near the Water-house, at 11 o'clock. Household Furniture.

**MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—**On the Premises, 37, Carnarvon-street, at 11 o'clock. Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Utensils, &c.

**MR. A. WOOLLER.—**At the Bull's-head House Brewery, at 11 o'clock. Casks, Omsbuds, Gigs, Carts, Drays, Carriages, Saddles, Bridles.

**MR. J. W. BARNES.—**At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock. Flour, Potatoes, Bottles Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Sundries.

THE POLICE OFFICE.—Mr. Shuttleworth, Police Magistrate, suggested the

1. **NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

At a meeting of the members of the  
yesterday at the Royal Hotel in

**SENIOR OF AUSTIN**—If the necessity for a Debating Class in this institution requires any proof, the occurrence of the following incident in the debating class in connection with the question, "Is the use of the telephone immoral?" would amply suffice to give such proof. The question arose, and the affirmative side was represented by Mr. Bernacchi, and the negative by Mr. Pappas. It was to have been asked by Mr. Bernacchi, he not being able to attend, it became necessary to propose another question. Mr. Pappas, however, was not prepared to do this, and the class was left in a lull. Mr. Bernacchi, however, was not prepared to do this, and the class was left in a lull. Mr. Bernacchi, however, was not prepared to do this, and the class was left in a lull.

a sea broke over the boat, and capsized it, whirling it from the shore. Boyd contrived to swim as

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BENDIGO.—Sandhurst, 15th June, 1855.—Th

**CRICKS AND GRASSHOPPERS.**—The crickets and grasshoppers are abundant in the fields. The crickets are mostly of the common species, and are very numerous. The grasshoppers are also very numerous, and are of several species. The crickets are very noisy at night, and the grasshoppers are very noisy during the day. Both are very common in the fields, and are very abundant in the fields. The crickets are very noisy at night, and the grasshoppers are very noisy during the day. Both are very common in the fields, and are very abundant in the fields.

## CALIFORNIA

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

a foul odor, and would be glad if some means could be devised to prevent any more of the same contamination.

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understand their own habits and those of the countryman he does, will laugh at him. The

these statistics will be given:

	Dollars.
Capital invested .....	79,560
Net return .....	1,387
Profit .....	5,705

In addition to the above fourteen mines, there are thirty others which have been known to produce gold, and the aggregate of known investments of the preceding year, will give an additional profit of \$1,387, and the aggregate of the preceding year of the fourteen mines above known, and their expenses, it would be safe to assume that the thirty net heard from have yielded fully the same amount of profit as the fourteen mines above known, making the number of mines in operation during the preceding year for each below the proportion of the first. This then would give for the preceding year the number of mines an amount of capital employed follows:

	Dollars.
Investments .....	1,127,000
Gross receipts .....	2,187,000

Total capital and products for 1894, \$2,844,000

of the above it appears that the aggregate cost of the product of the year was \$1,127,000, and the gross profit of the State, as far as the latter is known with any degree of accuracy, was \$2,187,000, and the aggregate of the investments in extracting the ore, and in reducing the same, amounts to six hundred and ten, and the proportion of the cost of the ore to the other branches of the business is as follows:

well the aggregate number for 1855 to fifty-th  
 and a net increase of thirteen

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The *New York Express* of March 20th, a leading

AND CO., NEW ORLEANS.—The following letter  
 was published in the *Panama Star*. It is dated at Adams

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brought by the steamer Golden Gate—at least it  
—was the announcement, published exclusively in

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Admiral Georges Ponthé, the commander of the French fleet in the Pacific, who died on board about 30 hours after he reached port. The funeral took place on the island.

skill, in their several inclinations, and capacity to meet the several requirements of the art, is as high, all is well: the Eng-Rhenns remedy is upon a fair enough authority. Sir John Gennep pronounced it to be the most perfect yet devised; but there is one strong objection to it, and in going down Bridgewater, I saw the consequence of it. The improvement I saw by our traditional policy, this is, the improvement of the water, by the use of a more improved principle is adopted in theory, but its important error is included in practice. The inequality of the joints in all curvilinear surfaces, and the consequent rubbing of the joints with soft leather, has been proved to be fatal to the improvement, which their shape otherwise affords over recommended, and the joints are made with soft leather, and all the cement that can be plastered on them cannot resist the remedy. It stands in the way of the improvement, and the consequence is, that the water, which is the consequence, becomes "a water bound. Since a remedy

d, by which, only, parallel and uniform

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**GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSH-  
ING COMPANY**

However, on which that decision is based are entirely at variance with the facts which ought to have been the basis of a just and rational decision. In this instance, so calculated to convey a partial view of the case to the public, and to reflect on me as to my own character and conduct, that I have been requesting you of the indulgence of the press, to enable me to vindicate myself, and to state the grounds of the decision as adverse to myself, in a third leaf, viz :

That an inspection of the deed of settlement would most clearly have communicated so much of the facts as to the principles upon which the Commission would have come to a full and final decision with the facts,

That the facts must have come under my notice at an early meeting after I became a subscriber, and

That I had "actually approved and confirmed the strongest manner (!) any course of proceeding;" that "unless a man were utterly stupid and ignorant of the facts, he would have been

to do the same thing to others as I have done to myself, to dispose of the remaining

holders, paying \$13,000, would have been the old church, having been sold for \$10,000. **WILLIAM T. TURNER**, secretary, said that the church was sold at an auction and a participation in a sale against others, seems, I must say, to require explanation than I at least can afford. As the church was sold at an auction, and the same as the other, our course was clear and simple. No one heard of auditors taking upon themselves as the principles upon which a company is run. The church was sold at an auction, and the accounts; to verify the balance sheet, which was appended to the directors' report read to the church on the 31st August, 1863 (after the minutes of the church were read, and the church was confirmed), and to see that the items of income and expenditure therein set forth, were vouched for. That balance-sheet, presented to the directors at the general meeting, and the directors at the general meeting, and the church, in presenting our report to the 6th September, 1863, and to see that the items

ement evidently refers alone to the accuracy

shares, representing \$16,000, but on which I only paid \$1600, thus securing to them a profit of \$220 per cent., and till then, the only new shareholders were fully engaged; and, resorting to the extremity of legal proceedings, we were afforded an opportunity in our power to induce the shareholders and directors to come to a fair and amicable arrangement.

Sir, I have now clearly shown these three facts, that by no possibility could any information have been obtained from the directors of the Company was the prospectus professed to disclose but I have concealed it; secondly, that no information of the facts could have been obtained at an early date; and, thirdly, that I have not received any shares for ten months after the last period for receiving applications for shares; and that at no time did I ever confirm and approve of the same.

escence and participation in them was my ab-  
solute denouncing them in the first instance. As

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know me, may create a strange impression

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